

HAMBURG LINER ASHORE IN PERIL.

Her Name Not Yet Known,
but She Is on the Rocks Off
Dungeness in the English
Channel—A Gale Blowing.

Many Passengers Said to Be
on Board, and Life-Savers
from Dover and Folkestone
Are Trying to Rescue Them.

Heavy Sea Running from the
Southwest Makes Her Posi-
tion One of Extreme Peril to
Ship and Those on Board.



Where the Hamburg Liner is Ashore.
Dungeness is a point of the high chalk
cliffs of England which juts out into the
English Channel, a few miles west of
Dover. Upon it is a lighthouse, a fort and
a small town. The liner, which is said to
be a Hamburg-American bound West, must
have passed too close ashore, in much the
same way as the Paris went ashore at the
other end of the Channel.

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FOLKESTONE, England, Dec. 30.—An unknown Hamburg-American liner
ran ashore on Dungeness Point, a few miles west of the Straits of
Dover, last night. She has several hundred persons aboard.
A heavy sea is dashing in, driven by a southwest gale. The ship is in a
perilous position, with seas washing over her. The Folkestone and Dover
saving crews are trying to rescue the passengers.
The name of the ship is unknown, but she is believed to be outward bound.
There is no wire connection with Dungeness to-night, but reports that have
reached Dover and Folkestone say the wrecked vessel is a Hamburg-American
liner. The shipping lists report no Atlantic liner leaving Hamburg yesterday
nor North German Lloyd liner for New York this week.
Distress signals were first observed from the Sand Head Lightship, and
on the vessel was made out tugs and lifeboats put out from Dover and
Folkestone. They had great difficulty in getting off, owing to the fierceness of
the waves and the strength of the gale.

LIBERIA ASKED AMERICAN AID.

French Encroachment on the Territory of the Negro
Republic Is Said to Be Responsible for the
Montgomery's Presence.

London, Dec. 29.—The United States
visitor Montgomery's visit to Liberia is
probably the result of overtures made to
Washington by that republic.
Though the British Government is in
complete ignorance of the purpose of the
outgoing mission, the establishment
of a coaling station in Liberia by the
United States is regarded as scarcely prob-
able, as it is asserted, no Liberian port
has any facilities for coaling, all of them
being open and surf-bound.
But it is learned that a far more im-
portant step is under consideration. It con-
sists of a joint request of the United States
and Great Britain upon France to define the
boundary between the territory she claims
and that claimed by Liberia.
This step is not yet decided upon, but
Great Britain only awaits the United
States' assent to become a party to such a
quest.
It is alleged that France for many years
has been encroaching on Liberia and it
is only by the strenuous protest of the
United States that she was prevented from
appropriating a large slice of Liberia in
1922.

To Check French Aggression.
According to the Hon. Arthur Ponsonby,
leading director of the British Foreign
Office, which recently guaranteed the
independence of Liberia, the Montgom-
ery's visit is probably prompted by a
desire to ascertain the extent of French
activity. Mr. Ponsonby said today:
"Bishop Hartwell, while in Monrovia this
morning, strongly urged the Government to
renew the United States in preserving
its dominions, with the result that Li-
beria appointed a mission to Washington.
I believe it has already made representa-
tions and presume the commander of the
mission investigated both the extent and the
possibility of a coaling station."
The latter Liberia would gladly lease
the United States, but beyond holding
a flag upon it, it would be of little ser-
vice to the United States.

The feeling among British subjects com-
monly known in Liberia is that the
republic's progress had better be under
the protection of either Great Britain or
the United States. But, both the British
Government and those having interests
here believe that so long as Liberia can
continue to struggle on in her present con-
dition, everything possible should be done
to support her.
Liberia decorated Mr. Ponsonby this week
with the Order of Africa Redemption, in
recognition of his services against encroach-
ments.

Navy and State Departments Clash.
Washington, Dec. 29.—There is a clash
between the State Department and the
Navy Department over the fact that the
Montgomery was permitted to visit the
African territory of the South Atlantic
station, notwithstanding the agreement be-
tween the State Department and the
British Government that the United States
should send no vessels to those waters.
The Navy Department undertook to send
the Montgomery to Monrovia, Liberia, and
Free Town, Sierra Leone. The Navy De-
partment was called down by the British
Government, in consequence of which it
ordered that none of the movements of the
Montgomery up to this afternoon is ex-
plained on the ground that the navigation
officials knew that the publication of the
facts would reveal the rebuke administered
in the first instance by the British Govern-
ment and again by the State Department.
The Navigation Bureau gave out this
statement this afternoon: "The Montgom-
ery left Pernambuco, South America, Oc-
tober 6 and arrived at Monrovia, Liberia, Oc-
tober 13; she left Monrovia October 19 for

Sierra Leone, sailed October 27 from Sierra
Leone for Pernambuco.
The officials decline to give out the sailing
orders when she left Pernambuco.
With reference to the explanation that
the Montgomery came home at the sugges-
tion of the British Government, all that
State Department officials will admit is
that they had no knowledge that the Mont-
gomery had sailed for Africa.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

Rumors That He Is Not as Well as
Could Be Wished Are Entirely
Without Foundation.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Rumors that the
President's health is not good are un-
founded. Mr. McKinley is as well today
as he has been for several months past.
The President attended the Cabinet
meeting today. He was in excellent spirits
and appeared in excellent health.

BANKER COLE STARTS FOR BOSTON TO-DAY.

Warrant for His Arrest Reaches Los
Angeles and He Waives Preliminary
Examination.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 29.—The warrant
for the arrest of Charles H. Cole, former
president of the Globe Bank, of Boston,
on a charge of embezzling \$800,000, arrived
today.
The United States Marshal also received
a telegram from the Attorney-General of
the United States directing him to conduct
Cole to Boston under guard. Cole waived
a preliminary examination and the start
for Boston will be made to-morrow.
The warrant contains four counts. The
first charges Cole with receiving \$800,000
on August 7, last, and embezzling it, and
the second accuses him of embezzling \$800,000
on August 17. The other counts simply
refer to these transactions.

SPENDTHRIFT IS HELD TO THE INTEREST ON \$70,000.

Former Yale Man's Deed of Trust De-
clared Binding by a Philadel-
phia Judge.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Although the pos-
sessor of a fortune of \$70,000, left to him
when he was two years old, George Van
Hook Potter, of this city, will have to
worry along on the interest. He banked
for the principal, but Judge Anderson de-
clared today that he had signed it away
irrevocably when he put his autograph to
a deed of trust in July, 1895.
At that time Potter was a Yale student,
and just reached his majority, and gave
evidence of a disposition to burn his
money. His mother and the officers of the
Fidelity Trust Company got him to sign
the deed. The deed was then given \$12,000,
which he spent in two years. In
answer to his assertion that he did not
know what the irrevocable deed of trust
meant Judge Anderson held that this was
a bad excuse for a Yale graduate.

Fear for Boutelle's Mind.
Boston, Dec. 29.—Regarding the condition
of Representative Boutelle, Dr. Daniel A. Robinson
today said that while the Congressman may re-
cover his physical health, it is possible that he
may never be the same again mentally.

STARTLING SCENE IN THE CRIMINAL COURT. ACTING THE WHOLE POISON TRAGEDY FOR JURY



Intense Moment as Cornish Shows How Mrs. Adams Was Poisoned.

At the request of Molineux's senior counsel, Harry Cornish stood before the jury and repeated every in-
cident connected with the fatal moment of the aged woman. It was one of the most impressive and thrilling
occurrences of the great trial. The silver toothpick holder was significantly placed in front of the jurymen, and
a bottle of bromo-seltzer. The athlete slowly showed how he had opened the bottle, how much of the fatal
substance he had put in the glass, how much water he had used, and how he had stirred it up.
"Drink now as much as you sipped out of Mrs. Adams's glass," ordered Mr. Weeks.
Cornish gradually raised the glass to his lips, nothing loath.
"Stop," cried the Recorder. "This is going too far."
Everybody was watching intently. The Recorder's interruption was like a dash of ice water. The specta-
tors leaned back and an audible sigh of relief swept over the court room.

FIVE HURLED IN FIRE WHICH IMPERILLED BELLEVUE.

Greatest Wall Paper Factory in the Country Burned—Lack of Water Gave
Flames Such Headway That the Hospital Was Threatened—Four of the
Five Persons Injured Were Firemen—Loss Is Very Heavy.

The Injured.
Joseph Bessinger, foreman Truck
No. 11; burns.
James Shaughnessy, Truck No. 11;
burns and bruises.
James F. Deegan, Truck No. 11;
burns and bruises.
Leland Potter, Truck No. 11; se-
rious burns.
George Burns, Engine No. 23; both
legs broken, internal injuries.

THE largest wall paper manufactory in
the United States was destroyed by
fire last night. Five firemen were
injured. The factory, which was controlled
by the Wall Paper Trust, and had been
founded by the late William Campbell, was
situated at the foot of East Twenty-fourth and East
Twenty-fifth streets, running through the
block and covering a ground space 200 by
300 feet.
Three buildings, joined by bridges,
formed the factory, each building being
seven stories high.
At the start of the fire the water supply
was entirely inadequate, and the flames
gained great headway. Chief Croker, who
was on the scene early, ordered five fire-
engines to be called out. On account of the proximity of Bellevue
Hospital the situation was serious from the
start. The fire was finally subdued. In the hospi-
tal all the nurses were ordered on duty, but
the patients kept quiet without difficulty.

Hydrants Were Frozen.

The fire was discovered by Watchman
Patrick Garton soon after two members of
the firm controlling the business left the
factory. It started on the fourth floor and
spread rapidly. By the time the first en-
gines arrived it was all through the upper
floors. Frozen hydrants hindered the en-
gines.
It was determined to fight the fire from
the inside of the building. Foreman Joseph
Bessinger, of Truck 11, accompanied by
Fireman Shaughnessy, Deegan and Potter,
climbed to the sixth floor of the building
at No. 431 East Twenty-fourth street, car-
rying a line of hose. They opened a win-
dow and entered the building.
Immediately there was an explosion on
that floor, and it was feared that all were
lost, as they did not appear at the win-
dow.
Captain Donohue, of Truck 7, ordered
Assistant Foreman John Howe and Foreman
William Clark to the rescue of their com-
rades. Howe wears medals for bravery
and Clark distinguished himself by his
daring rescue at the Windsor Hotel fire.

Battled With Smoke To Save.
These men entered the building, fought
their way through the smoke and found
their companions insensible—all but Pot-
ter, who was making a valiant effort to

drag Shaughnessy, a new fireman, to the
window. The men were badly burned and
were carried down the ladder with diffi-
culty. They were taken to Bellevue Hos-
pital.
The west of the burning building on the
Twenty-fourth side was an ice factory
owned by the New York Steam Heating
Company. On the Twenty-fifth street side
was the four-story building of the Hub
Gutta-Percha Company. Fire shutters on
the wall paper factory protected these
buildings. From their roofs firemen fought
the flames.
Engines arrived from every direction, the
Bellevue New York and Van Wyck were
called, and before long great volumes of
water were being thrown on the flames.
In spite of this the fire gained
headway. At 11 o'clock it seemed
certain that the recreation pier at the
foot of Twenty-fourth street
would go. The cap defender, Col-
umbia, with other yachts, was tied
up alongside the pier and sparks
from the burning building deaged their
decks. Tugs pulled the yachts
out of the way, however, before
they were badly damaged.

The south wall fell into Twenty-fourth
street in ten minutes to 12 o'clock, carrying
three chimneys and a water tank. Four
engines had been at work in front of the
building, but warning was given in time
to allow men, horses and machines to get
out of the way.

The Man Was Buried.

At the same time a portion of the east
wall fell, burying George Burns, of Engine
23. He was rescued with difficulty and
danger by five men of his company and
taken to Bellevue, where it was found that
both of his legs were broken.
In the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth
streets the fire swept across the
street. Occupants of tenement houses
within a radius of a block on all sides
were ordered out. In spite of the intense
heat the coats of the firemen were
covered with ice.

Excitement in Bellevue Hospital reached
its height at midnight when a rumor
reached the big institution that the fire
had reached the big mineral water factory
at Twenty-fifth street and First avenue.
The glow of the flames through the hospital
windows lighted up the wards and out in
the street the noise of the engines work-
ing was deafening.

Patients Heard the Crashes.
As the walls fell the crashes were plainly
audible in the hospital. Every nurse in the
building was put to work, and Superin-
tendent O'Rourke ordered ambulances in
New York, Roosevelt, St. Vincent's, and

other hospitals to be ready for duty, as all
of his ambulances were at the fire.
The work of the fireboats and the volume
of water thrown on the flames subdued
them eventually. The fire was confined to
the wallpaper factory, but it was late be-
fore calm was restored in Bellevue. The
loss is estimated at \$300,000.

William Campbell, the founder of the
great wall paper factory, died on October
26, 1896, leaving a fortune of \$1,000,000.
By the terms of his will the bulk of his
estate was left to his housekeeper, Mrs.
Lillian Ash, who had been known as his
wife. His daughter, Mrs. Estelle Salomon,
received only \$75,000, and essayed to break
the will.
The case was heard in the Surrogate's
Court, and there was much sensational
testimony. A settlement was reached out
of court, eventually. The terms of the
settlement were never disclosed, but it was
understood at the time that Mrs. Salomon
received liberal allowance by Mrs. Ash.

BRITISH PATROL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST ABSURD.

State Department Discredits It, as En-
gland Would Have Nothing to
Gain by It.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The State De-
partment regards the story of Great Britain's
intention to patrol the American coast as
without any foundation.
Great Britain knows that entry to the
Transvaal is only through Delagoa Bay,
which she has virtually blockaded, and she
has not expressed the belief that armed
expeditions can escape the revenue service
of this country.

MRS F. W. VANDERBILT HAS HELPED 20 POOR FAMILIES.

King's Daughters of Newport Have
\$1,000, a Gift from Her, to
Carry On Charity.

Newport, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Fred W. Van-
derbilt has sent a most substantial Christmas
and New Year's gift to every member of
the local circle of King's Daughters, of
which she is the head and president.
Her circle has aided over twenty families
since the beginning of the winter season.
The circle has over \$1,000 at its disposal,
the gift of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Step by Step, Amid Breathless Silence, the Athlete Shows the Jury How He Administered the Fatal Dose of Poison to Mrs. Adams.

HARRY CORNISH and John D. Adams bore witness against Molineux
yesterday at the single session of court which preceded the New Year's
recess.

Out of the ruck of testimony there rose plainly the purpose of Molineux's
counsel to make Adams pay dearly for having first directed the attention of
Cornish to Molineux as the possible sender of the poison. They put in evidence
letters which he admitted were in his handwriting, and in the minds of the
listeners visions were born of more days of expert testimony—days in which it
will be Expert Carvalho's turn, and in which the declarations of Kinsley and
Tyrrell, and Tolman and of Ames shall be sworn void and groundless.

ADAMS FLARES UP.

Once, through it all, Adams was piqued when Weeks, from the recesses of
his grip, produced a letter, and, handing it to the witness, asked him if it
was his. Adams is a man of even temper, self-contained and mannerly, but he
went red with anger as his glance fell upon the paper. Turning to Recorder
Goff, he said: "I call the attention of the Court to the fact that this letter has
been stolen from my private letter file. It is a private letter, addressed to a
member of my college fraternity, on fraternity matters."

But despite his protest it was marked for identification, and at Weeks's
urging the Recorder ordered that no one be permitted to see it. Molineux
laughed.

Then Adams told how a published fac-simile of the poison package had led
him to think Molineux the author of the writing. If it was the lawyer's idea to
frighten him from this belief he failed, for at the climax of his testimony, when
Osborne asked him whose was the handwriting on the poison package, he an-
swered, looking straight at Molineux: "The defendant's."

"Have you any doubt about it?"

"No doubt whatever. He wrote the address."

REHEARSES THE POISONING.

Cornish took up again the thread of his story of the crime, severed on
Thursday by the adjournment of court. Before he had finished with it, the
courtroom was turned into a playhouse, with Weeks as stage manager and
Cornish in the "centre." Seated at a table, with glasses, spoon, water and a
bottle of bromo-seltzer, he went step by step through the performance of dip-
ping out, mixing, stirring and swallowing the concoction, as, a year ago, he did
the poison in the Adams flat. It was a partial re-enactment of the tragedy, pos-
sibly that later on some inconsistency may be shown which shall shake the
whole fabric of Cornish's testimony, possibly to try the somewhat unresponsive
nerves of the man. Altogether, it seemed more like "horse play" than anything
else, so far as its dramatic value went, and Osborne contributed a cheap joke
to what might under some conditions have been a scrap of melodrama.

There was effort on the part of the defence to turn an unpleasant light on
the life in the Adams flat, but the lawyer, from some cause not made plain,
held his hand when he had come to the margin of the storm area. Again, Cor-
nish's separation from his wife was the theme. The Recorder stopped the
questioning. "It does not make any difference," he said, "whether this man
lives with his wife or not. The word of a man who does not live with his wife
is as good as the word of any other man."

ADAMS DIRECTLY ACCUSES MOLINEUX.

Handwriting of the Knickerbocker's Sec-
retary is Marked for Identi-
fication.

MR. WEEKS had requested John D.
Adams, secretary of the Knicker-
bocker Athletic Club, at the suspension of
his testimony on the day before, to bring
the minutes of the House Committee of
the club, on which he might base the rest of
his questioning. Mr. Adams had said that
he would try to bring them. The effort
had been successful, and yesterday morning
Mr. Adams appeared with the bulky docu-
ment under his arm.

"I have brought the minutes," said Mr.
Adams to the Recorder, "but they are in-
complete, because the police have some of
them. I found in them nothing about Mol-
ineux's resignation, nor the Cornish-Mol-
ineux trouble. I ask the Court whether
these private matters should be made pub-
lic?"
The Recorder intimated that he would
have to judge from the character of Mr.
Weeks's questions, whereat the lawyer con-
tinued:
"I see here that on March 21 a man
named Race was discharged from the club.
Can you tell us why this was done?"
Mr. Osborne objected. He was sustained.
Mr. Weeks came back with:
"Did you know at the time that Race
was discharged?" (Race was captured in
the club's bowling alley.) Again Osborne's
objection was sustained. Mr. Weeks took
up a paper and holding it in his hands,
said:

MOLINEUX'S WORK.

"Who prepared the programme for the
amateur circus, which has been referred
to?"
"Mr. Molineux, I think."

"I hand you this and ask you if this is
a part of the original programme?"
"I think it is."
"You will notice down at the bottom
there the words 'Knickerbocker Athletic
Club' and 'Amateur Circus.' In whose
handwriting are those words?"
"Yours," said Mr. Weeks, looking
significantly at the jury. "Are you
certain?"
"Yes, it is mine."
"I ask," said Mr. Weeks impress-
ively, "that they be marked for
identification."
Mr. Weeks looked happy. Molineux, who
had been looking uneasy at his forty-
eighth associate, had a merry twinkle in his
eye. The next question of Mr. Weeks
brought forth a reply that he was hardly
looking for. He handed to Mr. Adams two
sheets of large paper covered with writing
and asked:

PAPERS STOLEN.

"Did you write this letter?"
Mr. Adams's face flushed as he looked
over the sheets. A look of surprise and
anger crept into his face, and, turning to
the Recorder, he said in tones tremulous
with passion:
"Yes, they are mine. These pa-
pers were stolen from my private
file. I would like to ask how the
defendant's counsel came by them.
They are private matters about my
fraternity, and I ask that they be
excluded from this case. They have
no relevancy to this case at all,
Your Honor."
The statement caused murmurs to run
around the room. Mr. Weeks bore the ac-
cusation unflinchingly. Mr. Osborne inter-
jected:
"Yes, I would like to know where you
got it?"
The Recorder said:
"I cannot examine into the source from
which any exhibit came in this case. It
is a matter with which I have nothing to
do."
"And it is a case which we shall try
later," growled Mr. Osborne. Mr. Weeks
calmly proceeded:
"Is it in your handwriting?"
"It is."
Mr. Osborne objected. Mr. Weeks re-
plied that he did not care where the pa-
pers came from. He was, he said, merely
asking the witness whether or not they